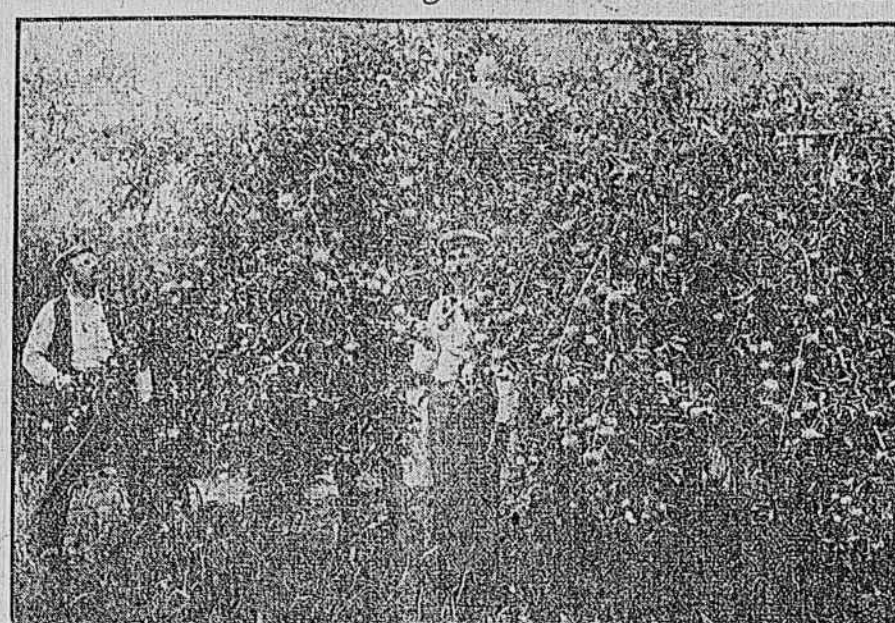


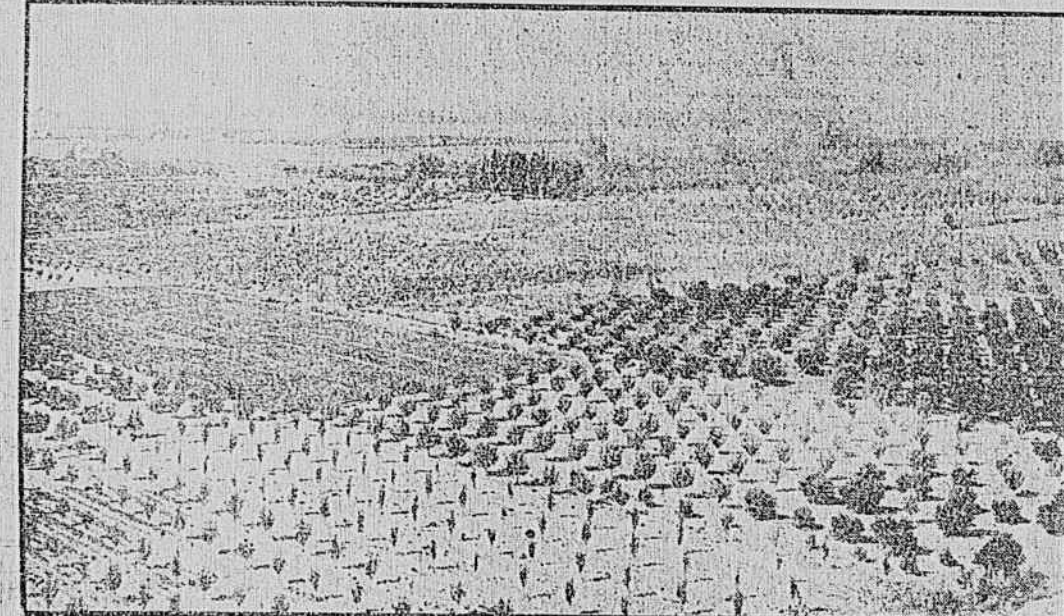
Uncle Sam and the Big Red Apple---Wonderful Development in Orchards Pushed by Government



In the Wenatchee Valley orchards yield \$500 and upwards per acre.



A wine sap tree of the Yakima Valley.



New orchards are planted all over the country.

Big Money in Fruit—The Apple Kings of the Northwest and What They Are Making—Our Chief Apple Regions and Their Thousands of Acres of New Orchards—Albany Pippins for King George of England, What One Southern Girl Did, Will the Apple Market Be Glutted?—A Suggestion of Warning—Grading and Foreign Competition—Stovepipe Packing.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Washington, D. C. I write of the Big Red Apple. It is creating almost as much trouble for us as did that into which Mother Eve, at the advice of the snake, sank her pearly teeth when she lost us the Garden of Eden. It is more precious than the three golden apples which grew in the garden of Hesperides, and for which Hercules, upheld the globe on his shoulders, and sent old Atlas to get them. That was the second time that the apple upset the world. The third was when Cupid, Venus and Minerva contended at their beauty for the golden apple offered by Paris, the grafter, who, being bribed by Venus with Helen of Troy, thus brought about the long ten-year war which laid that city in ashes.

Big Money in Apples. Even the Bible speaks of apples of gold in pitchers of silver. Well, that is what we are having in some parts of our country. The apple crop is revolutionizing whole districts. It has lifted the prices of lands to the clouds and has made it possible for the cloud-hopper to walk upon velvet.

What would you think of a country where nearly every farmer owns his automobile, where his house is lighted by electricity and he has water on tap, where scores of families go every year to Southern California to get away from the cold, and where you

cannot throw a stone without striking a man who has money in the bank? That, I am told at the Department of Agriculture, is the condition of a half dozen different districts in the Pacific Northwest.

Take the Hood River Valley, in Oregon, where the apples and pumpkins are of about the same size! Orchard land there is worth from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, and orchards already set out will bring \$2,000 and upward per acre. Said one of the department officials to me:

"I was recently talking with an orchardist who had ten acres of bearing trees in one of the best districts of Washington. I asked him what his land was worth. He replied:

"It ought to bring me in at least \$10,000."

"Well," said I, after thinking a moment, "don't know that that is too much. You have ten acres, and that would be just \$1,000 per acre."

"But I mean \$10,000 per acre," said the man. "It will bring a good income on that and leave a fair sinking fund."

And thereupon he took out his pencil and showed me that he was making a big percentage on his own valuation.

A Farmer's Utterance. "The Pacific Northwest is the Utopia of the farmer," said another of the agricultural exponents. "The apple growers are mostly educated men and the social conditions are high."

In Hood River, which is a town of 5,000, there is a University Club to which belong 150 college graduates. North Yakima looks for all the world like a New England city, and its houses are more artistic than those of the east. The Wenatchee Valley is a great farm town covering thousands of acres, divided up into patches of five and ten acres of orchards. Each patch has its house, which is equipped with electricity and lighted by a common plant. Every home has running water and a telephone, and scores of the farmers own their own motor cars.

The near land in the Wenatchee Valley is worth \$500 and upward per acre, and the orchards in bearing yield \$500 or more to the acre a year.

"Near Southern Washington a crop of eight acres was sold on the trees for \$15,000, and the purchaser did the picking and marketing. They had an apple show at Spokane last fall where the gave away prizes which aggregated

\$20,000, the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

Where are our best apple lands?

I have asked this question of several of the leading pomologists of the Agricultural Department and we have gone over the country with a map in hand before us. Take first the Pacific Northwest. The most famous regions are pockets such as the Wenatchee Valley and Hood River country. They have not a large area, but the land has been divided up into small patches, one man to handle. The Yakima region is larger, and there are other extensive tracts in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. There is a big apple country in California a little south of San Francisco, from whose port, Watsonville, are shipped more apples than from any other port of the world. The most of the northwestern apples go by rail to Chicago, New York and New England, and not a few are sent across the continent by rail, and thence by steamer to London.

It surprises me to learn that one of the most profitable apple regions is in Colorado. It lies in the western part of the State, on the other side of the Rockies, and quite a distance from Denver. The climate there is such that it has had crops when those of the Northwest have failed.

Coming farther east, there is a big apple region in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. The Ozark Mountain country in many years has led the United States in the production of the big red apple, and there are large orchards in Kansas and Nebraska and also in the States on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Just now some of the most successful orchards of the country are in western Michigan. They run up along the coast of the lake and extend some distance back into the interior. I know of one agricultural scientist who has an orchard of 200 trees there. It was \$5,000 this year, making a net profit of \$1,000. That orchard brought in

the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

Where are our best apple lands?

I have asked this question of several of the leading pomologists of the Agricultural Department and we have gone over the country with a map in hand before us. Take first the Pacific Northwest. The most famous regions are pockets such as the Wenatchee Valley and Hood River country. They have not a large area, but the land has been divided up into small patches, one man to handle. The Yakima region is larger, and there are other extensive tracts in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. There is a big apple country in California a little south of San Francisco, from whose port, Watsonville, are shipped more apples than from any other port of the world. The most of the northwestern apples go by rail to Chicago, New York and New England, and not a few are sent across the continent by rail, and thence by steamer to London.

It surprises me to learn that one of the most profitable apple regions is in Colorado. It lies in the western part of the State, on the other side of the Rockies, and quite a distance from Denver. The climate there is such that it has had crops when those of the Northwest have failed.

Coming farther east, there is a big apple region in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. The Ozark Mountain country in many years has led the United States in the production of the big red apple, and there are large orchards in Kansas and Nebraska and also in the States on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Just now some of the most successful orchards of the country are in western Michigan. They run up along the coast of the lake and extend some distance back into the interior. I know of one agricultural scientist who has an orchard of 200 trees there. It was \$5,000 this year, making a net profit of \$1,000. That orchard brought in

the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

Where are our best apple lands?

I have asked this question of several of the leading pomologists of the Agricultural Department and we have gone over the country with a map in hand before us. Take first the Pacific Northwest. The most famous regions are pockets such as the Wenatchee Valley and Hood River country. They have not a large area, but the land has been divided up into small patches, one man to handle. The Yakima region is larger, and there are other extensive tracts in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. There is a big apple country in California a little south of San Francisco, from whose port, Watsonville, are shipped more apples than from any other port of the world. The most of the northwestern apples go by rail to Chicago, New York and New England, and not a few are sent across the continent by rail, and thence by steamer to London.

It surprises me to learn that one of the most profitable apple regions is in Colorado. It lies in the western part of the State, on the other side of the Rockies, and quite a distance from Denver. The climate there is such that it has had crops when those of the Northwest have failed.

Coming farther east, there is a big apple region in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. The Ozark Mountain country in many years has led the United States in the production of the big red apple, and there are large orchards in Kansas and Nebraska and also in the States on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Just now some of the most successful orchards of the country are in western Michigan. They run up along the coast of the lake and extend some distance back into the interior. I know of one agricultural scientist who has an orchard of 200 trees there. It was \$5,000 this year, making a net profit of \$1,000. That orchard brought in

the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

Where are our best apple lands?

I have asked this question of several of the leading pomologists of the Agricultural Department and we have gone over the country with a map in hand before us. Take first the Pacific Northwest. The most famous regions are pockets such as the Wenatchee Valley and Hood River country. They have not a large area, but the land has been divided up into small patches, one man to handle. The Yakima region is larger, and there are other extensive tracts in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. There is a big apple country in California a little south of San Francisco, from whose port, Watsonville, are shipped more apples than from any other port of the world. The most of the northwestern apples go by rail to Chicago, New York and New England, and not a few are sent across the continent by rail, and thence by steamer to London.

It surprises me to learn that one of the most profitable apple regions is in Colorado. It lies in the western part of the State, on the other side of the Rockies, and quite a distance from Denver. The climate there is such that it has had crops when those of the Northwest have failed.

Coming farther east, there is a big apple region in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. The Ozark Mountain country in many years has led the United States in the production of the big red apple, and there are large orchards in Kansas and Nebraska and also in the States on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Just now some of the most successful orchards of the country are in western Michigan. They run up along the coast of the lake and extend some distance back into the interior. I know of one agricultural scientist who has an orchard of 200 trees there. It was \$5,000 this year, making a net profit of \$1,000. That orchard brought in

the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

Where are our best apple lands?

I have asked this question of several of the leading pomologists of the Agricultural Department and we have gone over the country with a map in hand before us. Take first the Pacific Northwest. The most famous regions are pockets such as the Wenatchee Valley and Hood River country. They have not a large area, but the land has been divided up into small patches, one man to handle. The Yakima region is larger, and there are other extensive tracts in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. There is a big apple country in California a little south of San Francisco, from whose port, Watsonville, are shipped more apples than from any other port of the world. The most of the northwestern apples go by rail to Chicago, New York and New England, and not a few are sent across the continent by rail, and thence by steamer to London.

It surprises me to learn that one of the most profitable apple regions is in Colorado. It lies in the western part of the State, on the other side of the Rockies, and quite a distance from Denver. The climate there is such that it has had crops when those of the Northwest have failed.

Coming farther east, there is a big apple region in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. The Ozark Mountain country in many years has led the United States in the production of the big red apple, and there are large orchards in Kansas and Nebraska and also in the States on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Just now some of the most successful orchards of the country are in western Michigan. They run up along the coast of the lake and extend some distance back into the interior. I know of one agricultural scientist who has an orchard of 200 trees there. It was \$5,000 this year, making a net profit of \$1,000. That orchard brought in

the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

Where are our best apple lands?

I have asked this question of several of the leading pomologists of the Agricultural Department and we have gone over the country with a map in hand before us. Take first the Pacific Northwest. The most famous regions are pockets such as the Wenatchee Valley and Hood River country. They have not a large area, but the land has been divided up into small patches, one man to handle. The Yakima region is larger, and there are other extensive tracts in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. There is a big apple country in California a little south of San Francisco, from whose port, Watsonville, are shipped more apples than from any other port of the world. The most of the northwestern apples go by rail to Chicago, New York and New England, and not a few are sent across the continent by rail, and thence by steamer to London.

It surprises me to learn that one of the most profitable apple regions is in Colorado. It lies in the western part of the State, on the other side of the Rockies, and quite a distance from Denver. The climate there is such that it has had crops when those of the Northwest have failed.

Coming farther east, there is a big apple region in Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. The Ozark Mountain country in many years has led the United States in the production of the big red apple, and there are large orchards in Kansas and Nebraska and also in the States on the other side of the Mississippi River.

Just now some of the most successful orchards of the country are in western Michigan. They run up along the coast of the lake and extend some distance back into the interior. I know of one agricultural scientist who has an orchard of 200 trees there. It was \$5,000 this year, making a net profit of \$1,000. That orchard brought in

the first prize being a sweepstake of \$1,000. At that show there were displays from thirty-six different districts in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and Montana, and the apples were shown in all sorts of packages, from the carload to the box. They sent one trainload of the exhibits from there to Chicago. It went by express and it carried just 1,000,000 apples.

Money Spent For PANACEA Mineral Spring Water is An Investment

Incomparably more judicious than in Government bonds. The one brings Health and Happiness—the other may bring neither. Wake up to the living fact—PANACEA WATER is a boon to humanity. If you have not done so, try it and feel the benefits it bestows.

PANACEA SPRING CO., Littleton, N. C.

produces a comparatively small portion of our total crop.

Now, within the past ten years the apple crop of the United States has ranged from 22,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels. We had 22,000,000 barrels in 1909, and during the past five years the average has been about 25,000,000 barrels. The big yields were all during the earlier part of the decennial period, the statistics of which the Department of Agriculture considers unreliable.

At the estimate I have given for the Pacific Northwest, the crop of that region in 1921 would be almost equal to the total crop of the United States in 1909, and if a proportionate increase goes on in the other known apple regions there may be an enormous glut in the market. This is a possible situation which the present investor in apple lands should consider. Even if the 60,000,000 barrels were correct, the product ten years from now, supposing the orchards just planted to come into bearing, will probably be far in excess of that figure.

Co-operation and Advertising. On the other hand, by co-operation and advertising and the proper handling of the crop, there is no doubt that the United States will consume or export all the apples that are now being planted. This is one of the big works which Uncle Sam is doing. One branch of the bureau of pomology is devoted to it. It has its agents at home and abroad, and its inspectors are instructing the people. Our export of apples has already reached 1,000,000 barrels, and a dozen, or more than 6 cents a piece, I then picked up a navel orange which was larger than any of the apples and was told that it was selling for 35 cents a dozen, or less than 3 cents apiece. One can buy oranges and bananas in any town and in almost every grocery store in the country, and there are many regions where oranges are sold and apples are not. This is merely a matter of prices, handling and marketing. The apple will keep longer than the orange, the latter being a perishable fruit. Nevertheless, the apple is the dearer and the harder to get.

Said one of Uncle Sam's fruit experts: "When every family in the United States classes the baked apple as one of its breakfast dishes, and lets it crowd out some of the cereals, there will be no trouble about the consumption of the apple crop."

Grading and Foreign Competition. "If our apple industry is to be permanently successful," continued this man, "we must have rigid inspection and absolute honesty as to grading and marketing. As it is now there are too many tricks in the trade. In the Northwest this is prevented largely by co-operation and State inspection. If a man ships poor apples or grades poor ones as good ones, his apples are thrown out by the shippers, and he may lose a whole carload by a bad box or so. In Canada the government inspectors all the fruit, not only that which goes abroad, but that which is sold in the local markets, and the man who sells No. 2s as No. 1s, or culls as good apples is liable to a fine. There are fixed ways of packing and grading, and the inspectors go from orchard to orchard and report."

Stovepipe Packing. "Have you ever heard of stovepipe packing?" this man went on. "That has been done with some of our apples which have been shipped to England and Germany, and has greatly injured

the trade. It has also hurt the sale of our apples at home."

"What do you mean by that?" I asked.

"I mean the laying three or four rows of fine red or yellow apples on the bottom of the barrel, fitting them in so that they look like fancy No. 1s, and then placing inside the barrel a hardwood cylinder, which would hold about a bushel or one-third of the barrel. This is so set that good apples can be fitted in around it, and when that is done the cylinder is filled with culls. It does not come within five or six inches of the top of the barrel. After filling the stovepipe barrel is pulled out and the top is faced up with fine apples. In other words, you have a barrel of what corresponds to the quotation: 'A goodly apple rotten at the core.'"

"And, moreover, the rot cannot be discovered without emptying the barrel. I would say that there is no use in attempting to play such tricks upon the London market as it is now constituted, for the British pour out a sample barrel from every shipment before any bids are made for the cargo. (Copyright, 1911, by Frank G. Carpenter.)"

Roanoke Social News

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Roanoke, Va., June 10.—One of the most brilliant weddings ever solemnized here took place at St. John's Church, Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, when Miss Mary Selley Churchill and Paul Virgil Littlejohn were married. The Rev. J. W. Cawley Johnson officiating. The bride wore a gown of white tulle with lace and pearls, and with a diamond necklace and earrings. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo with a white shirt and a diamond ring. The ceremony was a most beautiful affair. Just before the entrance of the bride, Miss Elsie Dunn, of East Orange, N. J., sang "O Promise Me." The six bridesmaids entered in procession to the chancel, followed by the bridesmaids. Miss Ethel Churchill, sister of the bride, was the first maid to enter. Then Misses Alice Izard and Mary Stuart Cooke followed by Miss Elizabeth Mooney and last, Miss Sarah Cooke. The bridesmaids were in quantities of mountain laurel, palms, ferns, pink and white flowers, and with candles intermingled, formed a beautiful background to the nuptial party. Just before the entrance of the bride, Miss Elsie Dunn, of East Orange, N. J., sang "O Promise Me." The six bridesmaids entered in procession to the chancel, followed by the bridesmaids. Miss Ethel Churchill, sister of the bride, was the first maid to enter. Then Misses Alice Izard and Mary Stuart Cooke followed by Miss Elizabeth Mooney and last, Miss Sarah Cooke. The bridesmaids were in quantities of mountain laurel, palms, ferns, pink and white flowers, and with candles intermingled, formed a beautiful background to the nuptial party. Just before the entrance of the bride, Miss Elsie Dunn, of East Orange, N. J., sang "O Promise Me." The six bridesmaids entered in procession to the chancel, followed by the bridesmaids. Miss Ethel Churchill, sister of the bride, was the first maid to enter. Then Misses Alice Izard and Mary Stuart Cooke followed by Miss Elizabeth Mooney and last, Miss Sarah Cooke. The bridesmaids were in quantities of mountain laurel, palms, ferns, pink and white flowers, and with candles intermingled, formed a beautiful background to the nuptial party.

After the ceremony a handsome reception was given at the home of the bride. The house was elaborately decorated with red and pink roses, sweet peas and palms. The lawn was swept with green and white Japanese garden effect, and punch-bowls were placed under an umbrella, surrounded by tiny electric globes and Japanese lanterns. The young couple will spend their honeymoon at Thousand Islands and Quebec.

Among the girls who have returned from college are Misses Virginia Michael, from Stuart Hall; Mary Davis, Dorothy Cure, and Emily Jennings, from the University of North Carolina; and Ethel Jamison, Sweet Briar.

Mrs. James P. Woods entertained delightfully at an informal dance Wednesday night in honor of her guests, Misses Rives, in Norfolk. The dancing was done by the guests, and the music was furnished by the orchestra. The young couple will spend their honeymoon at Thousand Islands and Quebec.

Miss Florence Rutledge is the guest of Miss Cardstock, in Richmond. Before returning home she will also visit Miss Rives, in Norfolk.

Miss Bess Key, of Austin, Tex., is visiting Miss Ethel Jamison. Mrs. M. L. Dinwiddie and daughter, Miss Jane Dinwiddie, are visiting friends here.

Resident members of the Shenandoah Club have been invited to a reception and dance to be given at the clubhouse the evening of June 23.

Mrs. W. H. Saunders and mother, Mrs. Lovell, of Richmond, with a host of guests, are spending the week-end at Bedford.

Give the Girl with the Auburn Hair a Chance

Get Rid of Dandruff, Stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp, put Life and Beauty into your Hair.

Parisian Sage is the quickest acting hair grower, invigorator and beautifier the world has ever known, and a million clean headed and clear headed Americans won't accept any substitute.

The girl with the Auburn hair is on every bottle and carton of Parisian Sage; in buying see that you get the genuine, which is made in America by the Gironx Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Parisian Sage, dear reader, seldom fails to do as advertised.



We gladly guarantee it to eradicate dandruff.

To stop falling hair and scalp itching.

To put life, lustre and even brilliancy into dull, faded hair.

To grow hair if used before dandruff germs destroy the roots.

Parisian Sage is the most delightful and refreshing hair dressing in the world, and is sold for only 50 cents a bottle at Tragle Drug Co., and successful druggists everywhere.

On March 25, E. A. Widman, 8 Norfolk St., Newark, N. J., writes: "My hair was falling out and my head was full of dandruff. Since using Parisian Sage the dandruff has disappeared and now I have quite a good growth of hair."

M Stands for Money, Be it only a nickel, It buys "Butter Nut" Bread, Any palate 'twill tickle.

Nolde Brothers

Try This Household Remedy Free

Wherever two or more people live under one roof a prominent and permanent place should be given to a laxative remedy. You never can tell when you will need it. You may catch a cold, you may eat something that does not agree with you, and so have immediate need of a laxative. Many a mother has prevented sickness in the house by its timely use. If you are not now using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin we urge you to investigate its merits. It is the standby in so many families that no doubt your very neighbor is one of its longest users and staunchest friends. Syrup Pepsin is the ideal laxative for all the family, and especially for children the women and the old folks. Its action is so mild and natural that it can be given to an infant, and yet it will be effective in the strongest person. It is the best remedy you can have on hand for constipation, biliousness, liver trouble, indigestion, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, etc. You can obtain it of your druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a bottle, the latter size being for family use. But if you want to test it before buying, send your name and address to Dr. Caldwell and he will send a free sample bottle to your home.

Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the purchase of his remedy is a luxury. He has specialized in stomach, liver and bowel diseases for over forty years, and will be pleased to give the reader any advice on the subject free of charge. All are welcome to write him. Whether for the medical advice or the free sample, address him Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 541 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.



The following are some extracts from letters Dr. Caldwell has received.

"After using a sample of Syrup Pepsin and finding the results good, I bought a larger bottle and have it in my house since. I can truly say it is a good remedy and can recommend it to all sufferers from stomach trouble and indigestion generally."—Fred Brown, Metropolis, Ill.

"I believe it is my duty to let you know how much I have been benefited by your wonderful Syrup Pepsin. I can truly say I owe you a debt of gratitude, for it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever tried."—C. W. Hubbard, Manchester, Va.

"I am well using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin as a laxative. From the time I first began using it I had no more trouble. The human race owe you a debt of gratitude for this remedy. They can never repay. I am 73 years old, and have suffered long and much from constipation, from for but only a brief time until I procured from your Syrup Pepsin. Should keep it regularly in their home. For the benefit of humanity from much pain I created its beneficial qualities years since. Please publish this letter for the benefit of the afflicted public."—Geo. H. Turner, Attorney-at-Law, Harlan, Ky.

"Received this free sample of Syrup Pepsin and have taken another bottle and find great relief from it. Had misery in my stomach before I took it, and doctored for it, but got no relief until I took your sample. It is just time for the stomach. I can recommend it to any one that has stomach trouble."—Mrs. E. Wells, Urbana, Ohio.

It grows best in the coves of the mountains, and of late it has been thriving in the Shenandoah Valley. The human race owe you a debt of gratitude for this remedy. They can never repay. I am 73 years old, and have suffered long and much from constipation, from for but only a brief time until I procured from your Syrup Pepsin. Should keep it regularly in their home. For the benefit of humanity from much pain I created its beneficial qualities years since. Please publish this letter for the benefit of the afflicted public."—Geo. H. Turner, Attorney-at-Law, Harlan, Ky.

Another favorite apple is the York Imperial, and others are the Grimes Golden Winesaps and Mammoth Black Twigs. Take Frederick county, Va., of which Winchester is the capital. The apple industry there is in its beginning, but they are setting out trees by the hundreds of thousands and lands are jumping in value. The country is only about six years old as a marketing region. It was in 1906 or 1907 that the commercial orchards began to bear. Since then the bank deposits have risen, and this last fall that county alone shipped about 1,000,000 bushels of apples. The apple lands are far cheaper than those of the West, selling for from \$75 to \$200 per acre, the latter price being usually for land on which trees have been planted.

The same might be said of an extensive region of apple country in the mountains of West Virginia, where large orchards have been set out, and from where annual shipments of many carloads are made. There are big orchards in Western Maryland and in Southern Pennsylvania, regions in which thousands of trees are now being planted.

Money in Southern Orchards. The profits of the Southern orchards